

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
China Overseas Trade Review.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1906.
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to the Local Bookellers

No. 15,178. 號八十七百一千五萬一第 日九十月十年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1906. 二拜禮 號四月二十年六零百九千一英港幣 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. [a1223]

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SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS and SUITINGS
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Hongkong, 26th September, 1906. [a39]

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Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [a1261]

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Hongkong, 5th June, 1906. [a153]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [a151]

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. [a1224]

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[a2218]

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Hongkong, 17th November, 1906. [a153]

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [a188]

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1906. [a134]

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[a139-1]



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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Dressing Rooms
Matrons in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
[a140] H. HAYNES, Manager.

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

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Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
[a145] Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

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1st. Plans of the above House together
with all Particulars can be seen any day be-
tween 2 P.M. and 7 P.M., on and after the 22nd
instant.
Apply—Mrs. G. SACHSE,
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Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [a1917]

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SHAMEN—CANTON.

On the British Concession.

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Both Hotels under experienced European
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[a2201]

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as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
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Comfortable accommodation for travellers
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (s.s. *Honam*) daily to and from
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centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a2201] THE MANAGER.

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FURNISHED BEDROOM and Board for
Single Gentlemen with an English
Family in Private House on the Upper Levels.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 27th November, 1906. [a2219]

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MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [a1751]

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A GENTLEMAN can have BOARD AND
RESIDENCE in an English Family
on the Central Lower Level, Large House with
Full View of the Harbour.

Apply to—"S. W."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [a2177]

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A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
RESIDENCE standing in its own
grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and
Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well
Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine
View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road
(late of "Tang Yuen").
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [a13]

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS.PIPER'S FANCY TOILET CASES
(Containing Soap, Perfume, Powder and
Toilet Water).

MANICURE SETS.

PIPES, CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLD-
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CRYSTALLISED FRUITS.

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WINE and SPIRIT HAMPERS.

Containing our well known Brands of PORT,
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the Wine of the Entente Cordiale Celebrations
in Paris).A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [30]

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Our communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
resses with communications addressed to the Editor
not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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BIRTHS.

On November 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. SCHMIDT-
DEARL, of the German Bank, Kobe, a daughter.
At Shanghai, the wife of D. K. McEwen, of a
daughter.
At Shanghai, the wife of C. Rasmussen, of a
son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 4TH, 1906.

In calling attention to the discussion in
one of to-day's law reports, concerning the
admissibility of "confidential" correspond-
ence as evidence, we do not make any
suggestion whatever with regard to the
merits or possibilities of the particular case;
but in the interest of pure justice, and
arguing on general principles, we would
record our opinion that in refusing to admit
all official correspondence headed "con-
fidential," the Full Court has set up a
precedent to be regarded as dangerous. Sir
HENRY BAKER, representing the Crown,
objects to Mr. SLADE reading a confidential
communication from an officer of the Govern-
ment to the General Officer commanding
the Troops, at first apparently on the
ground that it is State property, but later,
in reply to the plea that the recipient had
consented, remarking that such a letter is
inadmissible "when it is headed confidential."
Its description as a "State docu-
ment" is rather awe-inspiring, but we can
readily conceive circumstances in which "a
confidential communication between officials"
might be material evidence the suppression
of which would be most unjust. In this
case Mr. SLADE contends that a direct
official offer was made on which action
was taken, and the Chief Justice
makes the sweeping reply, "If it is
covered by the word 'confidential,' you

cannot" [act on it]. Are we to assume
that any sub-head of an official department
has the power, by using the word "con-
fidential," to (say) offer to compound a
felony, and the incident be ignored by the
law? Or should the Director of Public
Works make a confidential offer to a land
owner for property required to be resumed,
may not that offer be reported in any subse-
quent arbitration? Or take another
hypothetical example, the possibility of
which is suggested by recent events. A
government official guilty of corrupt
practices writes confidentially to a colleague
who is anxious to have the service
purified. Is such a confidential commu-
nication between officials, containing, it
may be, vital testimony for either side, to be
refused as inadmissible? But as between
the Government and a private citizen, there
may be all sorts of possibilities of injustice,
if, as Mr. SLADE phrased it, the Crown may
"go back" on its confidential offers. The
assumption is that the Crown does not want
to be unjust, but the future risk lies in the
possibly misplaced zeal of some one of its
servants. Some little time ago we had an
object lesson in which justice, determined on
"the whole truth," published a letter
marked confidential, and that even without
that endorsement was a letter patently
requiring confidential treatment. So
important is justice, so absolutely necessary
"the whole truth," that the deepest
sentiment must give way to it. But the
Chief Justice indicates, with the approval
of the Full Court, that in future cases there
is a real possibility of "the whole truth,"
being withheld, if it should happen that
some official, writing to a colleague, has had
the forethought to mark his script "con-
fidential." We have neither right nor
qualification to lay down the law, but it
seems obvious to us that this decision
contains potentialities which cannot be
contemplated without uneasiness. The
same shibboleth has recently been causing
trouble on the Sanitary Board, and it seems
desirable that the Government should take
steps to make less sweeping, less wholesale
and less dangerous what is doubtless, within
limits, an indispensable precaution. With
the law as yesterday enunciated, the public
can hardly feel altogether satisfied.

The English Mail of the 3rd November was
delivered in London on the 1st inst.

The vocalist at St. John's Cathedral (Organ
Recital) this (Tuesday) evening will be Mrs.
Newbrun, who will sing three pieces, by
Rubinstein, Warlamoff and Rossini.

A tragic affair is reported from Hanoi where
the mother of a French customs clerk was
murdered in her house, apparently by a native.
It is suspected that the boys in the house were
accomplices.

A master of a Chinese passenger boat was
yesterday fined \$1 by the Harbour Master for
disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master
by using the Harbour Office pier after being
cautioned not to do so.

A northern contemporary reports: "The
Empress Dowager has deposited Tls. 200,000
of her own money in the Hupa Bank in order
to encourage people of all classes throughout
the Empire to do the same." "It is not all
people of all classes who can afford to do the
same."

The weekly return of communicable disease
in the Colony mentions the belated plague
fatality already reported, making the totals 592
cases and 856 deaths. It also mentions two
fatal (Chinese) cases of diphtheria, one case
(French) of enteric, and one case (Chinese) of
puerperal fever.

A correspondent suggests that it seems
unreasonable of the Government Gazette to
ignore the appointments or promotions of
official "small fry," and only mention them
when they get into disgrace. That argument
is good, but the rest of the letter makes its
publication undesirable.

The telephone service was introduced into
Japan in 1890, and it has rapidly and steadily
developed, there being at the present time
throughout Japan 35 telephone exchange offices,
201 call offices and 141 automatic telephone
boxes, while subscribers number 35,704 and over
30,000 more intending subscribers are awaiting
their turn to be connected. The length of the
telephone lines throughout Japan is 317,055
miles.

That Marquis Ito and his colleagues will
make mistakes and some failures is merely to
state that they are as human as the rest of
mankind, and they would be among the first
to invite discussion of their work. Little good,
however, be achieved by sweeping condem-
nation of any and every step which has been
taken, with the cognizance and approval of the
Powers, for the regeneration of Korea. Know-
ing the character of the Koreans, their passion
and singular aptitude for intrigue and total
unreliability, realizing also that there is only
one alternative to Japanese control, until the
Korean has been educated, it possible, to a more
self-respecting attitude, we [N.C. Daily News]
confess to some disappointment with Mr.
Patterson's present ill-judged conclusion.

An exceptionally daring theft was recently
perpetrated at Hanoi, when two electric cables
were stolen from workshops in one of the
principal thoroughfares.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps has received
five new members during the past week or so.
Four of them, Messrs H. B. Shennan, O. S. B.
Rowe, T. Suggie, and J. R. Morrison have
joined Right Half No. 2 Company, and one,
Mr. G. H. Flood, has joined Left Half No. 1
Company. One resignation is reported, that of
Gunner J. T. Cole.

On the request of Sir John Jordan, the Wai-
watu has wired to Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai
advising him to issue instructions to all his civil
and military officials in Chihli province
commanding them to exert themselves to
cover and capture the alleged murderer of Mr.
Pless, of Messrs. Stone and Co., in Peking, who
was fatally shot in the Tientsin City about a fortnight
back. The murderer is supposed to be a
returned labourer from the Tientsin gold
mines who was whipped by the deceased a few
days before his death. Viceroy Yuan has now
done so accordingly, while the Police Commis-
sioner in Peking has offered \$200 to any person
or persons who may either capture the murderer
or give such information as may lead to his ap-
prehension. The Chinese merchant Yeh Hui-
yung, who is a partner of Messrs. Stone and Co.,
and the servants of the late Mr. Pless were
examined by the Chinese Police Commissioner
in company with the secretary of H.M. Legation
some days ago in the central station, but
they apologized for knowing nothing in the case.
They are still kept in custody in the station
pending further investigation. The recent
report about the murder of an Austrian soldier
in Peking was untrue. The rumour was circu-
lated by natives who did not know the nationality
of the deceased.

INTERNATIONAL WALKING
MATCH.

The management of the hotel responsible for
the offer of a silver cup for an "International
Walking Competition" have told us that we
misrepresented their position in the matter, in
our note in Monday's Daily Press. While
naturally not averse to any advertise-
ment or patronage to be derived from
supporting such a scheme, they have no desire
to force their desires on the promoters or com-
mittee. They merely offer the use of their hotel
for the public meeting of those interested. If
that be so, they deserve all credit, for no one
else appeared anxious to make the first move
toward what should be an event as interesting
and popular at Hongkong as it has proved at
Shanghai. They "propose" a route beginning
and ending at their hotel, which is not a
stipulation, and we willingly retract the
statement that they offered the prize on that or
any other condition. This does not diminish
our regret that the proposal could not have
originated in a more public way. Hongkong is
an athletic colony, and pedestrianism is a form
of athletics possessing many advantages and
no disadvantages. We would have preferred the
co-operation of the Race Club, as at Shanghai,
but apparently this is not to be.

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE
ASSOCIATION.

The second of the series of six monthly
dances promoted by the Association of four
Masonic lodges took place in the City Hall
last night, and was even more successful than
the opening one. The large attendance of
ladies and gentlemen was eloquent testimony
of the popularity of these gatherings and the fact
that the old Chamber of Commerce room was
insufficient to accommodate the dancers was
an additional proof of the success attending the
efforts of the Association to provide pleasure
for their friends. Messrs. J. McLeod and J.
Sibbett, the M.C.'s, did not allow their positions
to bear the semblance of sinecures, and their
residential attentions did much to enhance the
pleasure of the evening. At the same time it
has to be recognized that the company was exceed-
ingly sociable, and required little inducement
to embrace the joys afforded by the well selected
programme of twelve dances. Mr. J. Blake, the
hon. secretary, was responsible for the general
arrangements, which, as usual, were of the most
complete description, while the stewards,
Messrs. F. Howell and A. W. Hill, looked
after the general comforts, and the committee
consisting of Messrs. Howell, Fitzke, Bridger,
Hall and Blake attended to the others who did
not indulge in the active pleasures of the
evening. The music was supplied by Macphail's
Calcutta string band. Dancing, which
commenced at 9 o'clock, was brought to a close
about one o'clock.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:—
On the 3rd at 11.35 a.m.—The barometer
has risen moderately over Japan and the E.
coast of China, and fallen slightly N. China.
The depression lying over N.E. Japan yester-
day, has moved into the Pacific. The area of
high pressure is situated over the Yangtze
valley.
Gradients are moderate in the South, and
fresh to strong moderate N.W. will prevail in the
Formosa Channel and the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N.E. winds,
fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel... { N.E. winds
strong.
South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lannocks Same as No.1.
South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan... Same as No.1.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

A FREELANCE CONVICTED.

LONDON, December 3rd.
At Kopenick in Germany the
captain [who loaxed a body of
guardsmen to surround the town hall
and arrest the Mayor and Treasurer
on false charges, while he ransacked
the Treasury and appropriated £250]
has been sentenced to four years'
imprisonment.

GERMAN COLONIAL SCANDAL.

LONDON, December 3rd.
Herr Bebel in the Reichstag
has accused the Colonial Administra-
tion of perpetrating unspeakable
atrocities in the Cameroons.

H.M.S. "DREADNOUGHT"

LONDON, December 3rd.
The Dreadnought has successfully
accomplished her acceptance trials.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, December 3rd.
Charles of Baden is dead.
[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

LONDON, December 1st.
The Temps states that France has issued
a circular to the Powers justifying Franco-
Spanish intervention in Morocco, and
notifying their action. No objections have
been raised anywhere.

THE VOLGA Famine SCANDAL.

LONDON, December 1st.
The Tsar has appointed a committee of
enquiry into the Volga Wheat scandal.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

LONDON, December 1st.
It is announced in Washington that the
Asiatic Pacific squadrons will shortly be
merged into one Pacific fleet, under a flag
officer of the highest rank.

[N.C. Daily News Service.]

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY
CONFERENCE.

TOKYO, November 28th.
The Manchurian Railway conference has
concluded its deliberations and the Protocol
Verbal will be signed to-morrow. Japanese
dispatches assert that the boundary will be
fixed at a point north of Chung-chun and that
communications between the respective termini
will be feasible.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

TOKYO, November 28th.
The crisis in the situation caused by the
Budget proposals is now over, thanks to the
efforts of Count Katsura.

EXPLOSION OF A MECHANICAL
MINE.

TOKYO, November 27th.
Some villagers in the Akiha prefecture touched
a mechanical mine which had drifted ashore. It
exploded, killing ten outright and seriously
injuring fifty-six others.

THE I. J. N. S. "TSUKUBA"

TOKYO, November 27th.
On her trial trip the Tsukuba developed a
speed of 21½ knots instead of 20½ as expected.

SIAM'S POSTAL CHARGES.

The rise in the fiscal has led to many enquiries
being addressed by business men to the postal
authorities on the subject of the present rates of
foreign postage, a reduction being of course
suggested in every case. The Bangkok Times
learned that the desirability of some reduction
being made both in respect to foreign postage
rates and cablegram charges, is officially
recognized. But, we are informed, no reduction
is likely to be made while it is doubtful whether
the fiscal will not advance still further in price.
That is not unreasonable if there is any chance
of another advance at an early date. But surely
it may be taken for granted now that the
fiscal is completely safe as regards any further
rise in silver for a long time to come, and the
effect on trade of the recent rise is not such as
to encourage further advances under existing
circumstances. While postal rates are being
recommended it is to be hoped the reduction of
the present inland rate will not be forgotten.
At 8 p.m. it is now nearly 2½d., and it would
certainly tend to encourage the use of the post
by the people if this rate were made the
same as the Bangkok rate. At present the
bulk of the inland correspondence is official,
and the loss to the Government would be
apparent not real. It is a matter that ought
to receive favourable consideration as soon as
possible.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, December 3rd.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First
Police Magistrate).

AFTER THE HALL.

The coolie, who was remanded from Saturday
charged on suspicion with stealing clothes and
boots from the City Hall on Saturday morning,
again appeared before his Worship. Three
residents of Queen's Gardens, who had seen the
case in the newspapers, came forward and claim-
ed the articles as theirs, stating that they left
St. Andrew's Hall early in the morning, and
returned home. The door of their dwelling was
found open later in the morning, and the infer-
ence was that the defendant had forced open the
door and abstracted the articles. Messrs. W.
Otto, A. Throsson and Volckeleit recognised
their property, and defendant was sentenced to
six weeks' imprisonment and six hours in the
stocks.

A GAMBLING RAID.

P. S. Gordon carried out a gambling raid
at the house 375 Des Vaux Road on Sunday
night and captured 19 men who were playing
night and day. The two principals were fined
\$50 each and the remainder \$1 each.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Four men from a cargo boat were charged
with assaulting the coxswain and another man
on board the steam launch Lai Tong. It
appeared that the launch had a number of
junks in tow, and defendants thinking to avoid
the hard work of sailing hooked on to the
launch. When they were ordered to unhook
they declined and boarding the launch assaulted
the coxswain and another. The case was
adjourned till Thursday.

HARBOR OFFICE STABBING AFFRAY.

Chu Lo Pui, a coolie, was charged with
the attempted murder of A. C. Botelho, a
clerk in the Harbour Office, and with seriously
wounding two Harbour Office boatmen. Chief
Detective Inspector Hanson presided.

Dr. Koch, acting superintendent of Govern-
ment Civil Hospital, described the condition of
the two wounded boatmen on their reception in
the hospital. One of the men was in a critical
condition and his depositions were taken. However,
he recovered and was discharged a
fortnight later. The second man was suffering
from three wounds. He was discharged on
the 28th November.

Mr. Botelho, first clerk in the Harbour
Master's Department, said he had served about
34 years in that department. It was part of his
duty to examine intending emigrants to foreign
ports on voyages of over seven days' duration.
On Saturday, 15th November, at 9.15 a.m. he
commenced to examine a batch of intending
emigrants for the Straits Settlements to proceed
by the British steamer Hopsang. At about 10
a.m. he examined the prisoner, who was one of
the intending emigrants, in the boat shed.
Prisoner had to place himself on a stand
to answer the questions put to him.
The answers were satisfactory. Witness was
seated at a table, and, opposite to him, sat the
interpreter, while at the other end of the table
were the two boatmen. Prisoner stepped down
from the stand to receive his passage ticket,
which was being stamped by Kwok Chuen; but,
instead of going for his ticket, he rushed behind
Kwok Chuen and seized witness, who was
unprepared for the onslaught, by the throat
with his left hand, and rammed something
which witness could not understand. At the
moment witness thought he was mad and threw
himself. The man fell to the ground, Kwok Chuen
then tried to seize the prisoner, who, however,
leaped up and bolted out by the open door, fol-
lowed by witness and the two boatmen. Witness
did not take up the pursuit as he saw several
people running after the man. Soon after
Kwok Chuen came up to him and raising his
jacket showed that he was wounded. The
second man appeared and showed that he also
had been wounded. A third man named
Chuen Fook was also wounded in the chest.
Witness did not notice those men being stabbed,
and could not suggest any reason for
prisoner's conduct.

Other evidence was called and the case
adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. A. M. APCAR.

The Japan Chronicle of Nov. 23rd says:—
We regret to have to record the painfully sud-
den death of Mr. Apcar Michael Apcar, of
Kobe. Mr. Apcar only returned from a visit to
Yokohama on Tuesday and he was apparently
in very good health. On Wednesday evening he
dined as usual at the Great Eastern Hotel and
conversed with some of his friends, afterwards
being apparently as well as usual, for he did not
complain of indisposition, he retired to his
room at about 10 o'clock and was shortly after-
wards seized with apoplexy. Dr. P. Z. Martin
happened to be on the premises, having been
conversing with Mr. Apcar downstairs, and he
immediately went to his assistance, but Mr.
Apcar was at once seen to be in a very serious
condition. Dr. Martin did everything possible
and was speedily joined by Dr. Kilpatrick and
Dr. Yamamoto; but, despite the united efforts
of the medical men, Mr. Apcar rapidly became
worse and did not regain consciousness, passing
away at 1.30.

The deceased gentleman, who was of Arme-
nian nationality, was very well known and
respected in Kobe and Yokohama. He was
related to the well-known Apcar family of
Calcutta, the proprietors of the "Apcar" line
of steamships. About twenty years ago the
deceased established himself at Hongkong as an
import and export merchant. Some five years
later he left Hongkong and went to reside in
Yokohama, establishing himself with his import
and export business. He was about five years
ago he came to Kobe and has since carried on
an extensive import and export business here
and in Yokohama. He purchased the Great
Eastern and Beach House, Shioya Hotel, but
these have been managed by Mr. C. M. Arrat-
toon. Mr. Apcar regarding them in the light of
hobbies in conjunction with his import and
export business. The deceased was 51 years of
age. He was a Mason; he never took a promi-
nent part in public affairs, but had a large circle
of friends and acquaintances by whom he will be
greatly missed. He leaves a widow, one son and
two daughters to mourn his loss.

HONGKONG TYPHOON RELIEF
FUND.

Mr. H. Hunter, the Hon. Treasurer
acknowledges, with thanks, the following
subscriptions:—

Already acknowledged:— \$262,452.39
International Banking Corporation 1,000
Proceeds of Concert given by the
Portuguese Community at the
Club Lusitano 507 54
E. T. Whistlow, Manchester 250 00
Leon A. Levy, Alexandria 100 00
Subscribed by the Members of the
Sikh Temple, Happy Valley 101
Mrs. Edmund Sharp 210 86.58
Mrs. Marie Noyes-Morehouse 50
P. D. Gotta & Co. 5
Received from Hon. Mr. F. J.
Bakerley

Police at Ping Shan 510
Ping Shan villagers 3,490
A. J. Mackie 10
Lance Sergeant Willis 5
Native Police at Au Tau 6.90
Villagers of Sai Pin Wai 3.40
do. Tai Kin 3
do. Wong Chau 1.50
do. Un Lung 4.90
do. Tung Tau 12.45
do. Kam Tin 25.00
do. Ying Lung 10
do. Nam Pin Wai 10.50
do. Tai Shan 25
do. Un Keng 4
do. Lin Fa Tin 11.80
do. Tai Wai 4.15
do. Wong Uk Tau 3.10
do. San Tsun 1.22
do. Ma On Kong 7.80
do. Tai Tong 2.20
do. Yan Tin 2
do. Tai Ching Po 2.64
do. San Fui 3.25
do. Sheung Tsan 10.5

Chinese subsidiary coins \$250.04
" 74 disc. 240.83

The following amounts received
from the Tung Wah Hospital:

Chinese Merchants in Kobe, addi-
tional subscriptions 1,113.29
do. Townsville 870.75
do. Yokohama, additional subs. 705.72
do. Kampar, Perak, do. 364.04
do. Bangkok 258
Wing Hing Chau 100
Unknown 100
Tong Yick K. 100
Yuen Lung Chau 100
Hin Lee Company 100
Lo Chap Luk 50
Anonymous 40
Hop On Shipping Co. 25
Lung Tin Kwai 25
Yung Hin Man 25
Yung Piek Lau 25
Kwong Piek Lau 25
Wai Lung Shi 20
Chung Fung Shan 20
Poe K. Si Shan 20
Anonymous 15
Chang Pi Sun 10
Wong K. Kwai Choi 10
Ng Ki Si 10
Kwong K. Woon 10
Ho Yan Nam 10
Kwok Ching Tong 10
Chinese Merchant in Brisbane 10
additional subs. 5.68
Chinese Chamber of Commerce in
Bangkok 1,000
Hang Tak Tong 60
Chinese Merchants in Kwanton 37.20
Ho Chak Tung 10
Tung Chai Hospital, Singapore,
additional subs. 728.50
Li Chiu Pan 500
Chinese Merchants in Weihaiwei,
additional subs. 341.91
Chinese Merchants in Townsville
additional subs. 180.37
Li Chiu Pan 150
Li Hok Lun 30
Lo Shan Kwai 30
Miss Ng Shi 20
Li Chak Lum 12
Yan Ming Him 5
Li Yow Xung Tong 5
Pang Loi Wong 3
Li Mow Choi 2

Less \$271,067.27

Discount on Chinese sub. coins
received from Tung Wah
Hospital \$1,360
Twice acknowledged 250 1,610
\$270,347.27

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

M. Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador at
Paris, has been assuring M. Jean Hademann,
of the Media, that he apprehends no trouble
from the dispute between his country and the
United States. It was he who in 1894 signed
with Mr. Gresham at Washington the treaty of
friendship in which the American Government
undertook to give Japanese residents the same
social rights as were enjoyed by the citizens of
the United States. California cannot plead
any exception to the rule, as the agreement is
binding on all the States, but the Japanese
Government repudiate the utmost confidence in
Mr. Roosevelt's impartiality, and alarmist re-
ports about his preparations are in no degree
founded. Japan, for one thing, is not building
up as many battleships and cruisers as
England, France, and Germany are construct-
ing, and she desires peace above all else. Never
indeed, has there been in Japan so intense a
wish to be on friendly terms with all the
nations. Japan has just emerged from a ter-
rible war, and she has no inclination to repeat
such an experience. People who prate about
her coveting the Philippines, Indo-China, and
Java only betray their ignorance, as Japan is
perfectly content with her present possessions;
indeed, she is quite ready for an entente with
France and other countries which have in-
terests in the Far East. So says M. Kurino,
whose explanation is creating an excellent im-
pression.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. Yarra, with the next French
mail, left Singapore on the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m.
for this port via Saigon.
The C.P.R. str. Athanasios arrived at Shanghai
at 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 1st inst., and left
again at 11 a.m. on Sunday for Nagasaki, where
she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, the
4th inst.
The I.G.M. Australian Line str. Prinz Sigis-
mund left Kobe on Sunday, the 2nd inst. at
8 p.m., and may be expected here on or about
the 9th inst.
The Danish str. Cambodia left Singapore on
Saturday afternoon, the 1st inst., and may be
expected here on or about Sunday, the 9th inst.
The P. & O. str. Nubia left Singapore for
this port on the 2nd inst. at 8 a.m.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, December 3rd.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

STATE SECRETS.

This was a motion for a rehearing, before the Full Court, of the case decided at the Police Court between Mustafa Ismail and Hyat Ali Shah.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office) appeared for appellant, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, for the Crown.

Mr. Slade—The Crown consented to have the matter reheard before the Full Court, but they have subsequently made an amended suggestion that only the evidence of the appellant be taken, and not the evidence of other witnesses. I regret we cannot consent to that.

The Puisse Judge—You are applying for a rehearing. When that comes on this Court has power to admit any fresh evidence.

The Chief Justice—The rehearing of a criminal case before the Full Court? I am afraid I am a little behind the practice.

Mr. Slade—Under the Magistrate's Ordinance, that is the only way it can be done.

Sir Henry Berkeley—What they have to show is that they have any grounds for a rehearing.

Mr. Slade—What I am relying on is this letter from the Colonial Secretary.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I must raise an objection here. My learned friend proposes to read a confidential communication from the Government to the General Officer Commanding Troops. It is a state letter which he has no right to read in Court.

Mr. Slade—I have the authority of the General Officer to do it.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The General Officer Commanding has no power to consent to property of that kind being made public, when it is intended to be confidential. He must have been misinformed when he said he wished a confidential letter read without the permission of the writer. The letter was written confidentially, making certain offers and liberating the prisoner pending appeal. It is a State document which cannot possibly be read. A confidential communication between officials is regarded as a letter between private persons, and I am rather surprised my friend should be here to take that course, especially after the remark I made to him.

His Lordship—Unless you have the authority of the writer—

Mr. Slade—The correspondence was initiated by the General Officer. He headed his first letter confidentially; consequently all the others afterwards were marked confidential. He, being the person who initiated it, has the right to give permission. Surely the Crown cannot go back and shelter themselves behind the leading "confidential." I am in a position to prove that a direct order was made on behalf of the Crown with regard to this case, and we have acted upon it.

The Chief Justice—If it is covered by the word "confidential" you cannot.

Mr. Slade—It is a most disgraceful breach of faith on the part of the Government not to consent to a rehearing in this case, and I hope the gentlemen of the Press will take notice of it, and that it will be borne in on the officials guilty of it.

The Chief Justice—We cannot take any cognizance of what is in the letter. It is a question entirely to be settled between your client and the Crown.

Mr. Slade—As your Lordship please. Let the Crown go back on anything they say.

Sir Henry Berkeley—They have not gone back on anything.

Mr. Slade—Please, Sir Henry, don't make statements like that.

The Puisse Judge—We have decided that the letters shall not go in.

Sir Henry Berkeley—We consent now to the prisoner giving his evidence, but before he can get an order for a rehearing he must establish that the magistrate came to a wrong conclusion on the evidence before him. I submit on the evidence before him, the magistrate could not do anything else but convict.

The Puisse Judge—My own belief is that only at the rehearing have we power to call fresh evidence.

After consultation on the point the Chief Justice announced that in the opinion of the court fresh evidence could not be taken on the motion.

Sir Henry Berkeley—This particular point is whether your Lordships can commit yourselves to the consent the Crown is prepared to give to allow the evidence of the prisoner to be taken. I am merely consenting that the prisoner shall be allowed to avail himself of his evidence as if he had given it before a magistrate. It was not taken before the magistrate, apparently due to a misapprehension, and I am prepared to allow it to be taken and placed among the depositions and considered by the Court, to allow the Court to come to the conclusion if a rehearing should be granted. It seems to me that course will prevent any unfair feeling by the prisoner or those interested in him that he has been improperly convicted, and that I am not asking the Court to exercise jurisdiction they have not got.

Mr. Slade—The Court may either dismiss the appeal or grant a rehearing. All we ask for is that the matter should be reheard, then it may be that you will only take the evidence of this man. I want a rehearing, and want it to be clearly understood that the Crown are objecting. They want to have merely this evidence put among the depositions and treated as if it had been taken before the magistrate. That is impossible, as we cannot see what the effect on

the magistrate's mind would have been had he heard this evidence. They want the Court to assume that if the magistrate had heard this evidence he would have convicted.

The Puisse Judge—You object to the evidence being taken of this man only?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Very well, I withdraw my consent. He (Mr. Slade) appeals to Caesar and he can go to Caesar.

Mr. Slade—We want to have a rehearing, but—

Sir Henry Berkeley—On the ground that your man was not called; that is the only grievance.

Mr. Slade—It is not the only one and you know it quite well. You ought not to make such statements. This correspondence has been thrown open by the Colonial Secretary, and they now attempt to allege it is confidential.

Sir Henry Berkeley—On behalf of the Crown I take the objection that nothing except the depositions can be referred to on an appeal on the question of fact. The Appeal Ordinances refer to appeal on question of law and appeal on question of fact. Where an appeal is made on a question of fact, the prisoner is confined to the four corners of the depositions, and must show the Court that on the facts in those depositions the conclusion arrived at by the magistrate is an erroneous one. The Court can consider nothing on this application for a rehearing except the question as to whether the magistrate was or was not warranted upon the facts before him in coming to the conclusion he did. Therefore I submit the Court should stop my learned friend from making allusions liable to cause feeling between the Government and His Majesty's forces.

Mr. Slade—It undoubtedly will cause feeling.

Sir Henry Berkeley—My learned friend seems to be quite unaware of the important and serious matters he is attempting to drag into this case. He wants to bring before this Court an act of impropriety on the part of the magistrate in the conduct of this case, which should not come before the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Slade—I am not referring to any impropriety on the part of the magistrate. Will your Lordships hear me?

The Chief Justice—You want to refer to something which would qualify your former statement with regard to the heading "confidential."

Mr. Slade—This correspondence has been opened by Mr. Sercombe Smith himself, and rendered non-confidential. Certain letters I have here show that the seal of confidentiality has been taken off entirely.

The Puisse Judge—You say it is admitted there is only one part of the correspondence that has been agreed to make public?

Mr. Slade—I don't know about it.

The Chief Justice—You say you contend that on those letters there may be some consent; then, surely that would depend on whether we can accept Sir Henry Berkeley's suggestion that this consent can be given?

Mr. Slade—My view is this: that the terms of those letters contain in precise words an unconditional consent to have this matter heard before the Full Court. Now they subsequently mean them—

The Chief Justice—In view of the obvious inconvenience of correspondence being referred to in Court, unless absolutely necessary, it would be better if the correspondence were sent to us in chambers. Then we can express such view on it as we think best. Even supposing the Crown consented to a rehearing, the Court would not be bound to grant it.

Sir Henry Berkeley—You have the Crown here today to oppose a rehearing.

Mr. Slade—Yes, have it plain; that's plain the Crown appear here today to oppose the rehearing.

Sir Henry Berkeley submitted that the Court could not bind the Crown to a rehearing on mere correspondence, and the case was formally adjourned until the 11th. Meanwhile the confidential papers will be considered in chambers.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The action brought by the Holland China Trading Company, Alexandra Buildings, against the Tong Tai firm, traders, 93 Wing Lok Street, for breach of contract was continued.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Gris) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, appeared for defendants.

The case for the plaintiffs having concluded, Mr. Slade in opening the defence submitted that the evidence adduced on behalf of plaintiffs showed that defendants were induced to enter into these contracts by the false representation of the plaintiffs' agent. As to the contents of the English portion of the contract, he submitted that it had been established law for many years that if an agent in the course of employment made a false representation and thereby induced another to enter into a contract, the principal of the agent was liable for the act of the agent. He was liable either in action brought against him by the defrauded person or if the defrauded person refused to carry out the contract. False pretences could be used either as a ground of action, or as a defence to an action. In the course of negotiations for this contract the agent made untrue statements, and on the facts of those statements the defendants entered into the contract. After quoting authorities in support of his argument Counsel submitted that on plaintiffs' own case there must be a verdict for defendants.

Evidence was led and the case further adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISSE JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD.

Mak To seed Chen Kwan and Cheong Sai to recover the sum of \$125.10 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. F. C. Barlow (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) appeared for plaintiff, Mr. R. A. Harding for the first defendant and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the second.

Mr. Barlow stated that plaintiff was a provision dealer while defendants were stewards on the s.s. *Indrochilli*. On June 28th defendants went to the plaintiff's shop and purchased goods to the total amount endorsed on the writ. Half the amount was to be paid down, and the other half on the return of the ship to port. The goods were placed on board, and when plaintiff sought the defendants they informed him they had no money, so would pay all when they returned to Hongkong. Plaintiff had made repeated applications for payment, but without avail.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship refused to believe plaintiffs' story and allowed judgment for defendants with costs.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

THE ARMY AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Berlin correspondent of *Der Ostasiatische Lloyd* writes:

In France, Belgium and still more in Italy the anti-military propaganda of the social democratic party is making tremendous progress. In Italy the anti-military party has dared quite openly to show the way in which they will bring the army to a revolutionary disposition. On account of the weakness of the government in the countries mentioned a propaganda so dangerous to the existing state of society will be materially facilitated.

The German social democrats do not take such weakness for granted in the Government of their country. This was shown in the socialist party day held towards the end of September. One of the leaders of the social democratic movement, Liebknecht, made a proposal concerning the formation of a standing commission for the systematic development of anti-military propaganda. This proposal was met with the strongest objections by the great master of German social democracy, Mr. Bebel. He said bluntly that if Liebknecht's proposal were accepted all the party leaders would retire. The reason for his open refusal of the proposal was that the social democratic party had overlooked the fact that different circumstances were presented in Germany from those in Italy, France or Belgium. A very great majority of the socialist delegates voted with Bebel and refused Liebknecht's proposal.

To develop anti-military propaganda during peace would not be as dangerous in Germany as to incite the masses at the moment of this breaking out of war, and thus attempt to hinder it. The deputy Bebel, who is generally so hasty and childishly light-headed in spite of his indubitable natural intelligence, was quite right. On the socialist day he said he should express his conviction that if the government did not immediately seize and lock up socialist leaders who were trying to create difficulties at the outbreak of a war. But not only the fear of prison or something worse induces Mr. Bebel to warn people against such indiscretion, he is also by a very true feeling for the psychology of the masses at the moment of the outbreak of hostilities. He knows that even the great majority of socialist electors would at that moment be filled with flaming patriotism, and consequently if the leaders called them to treason, it would be their lot to fill the ridiculous role of officers without an army. Therefore the attempt to hinder the mobilization or the marching out of an army would injure, not the state, but social democracy itself.

Concerning foreign politics, on the party day a better understanding was also possible. When the enemies of Germany declared formally that the Emperor and his government had the intention to march into Russia to fight the revolution there, the German social democrats agreed with the suspicious concerning the German policy. But on the party day, Bebel expressed his conviction that Germany did not think of intervening but would have Russia to man get its own internal affairs.

In spite of this very reasonable expression of the German social democratic leader, in bourgeois circles they have by no means resigned the hope, that the social democrats will no longer struggle against the foreign policy of the government and the army, as they have done. To disturb our peace and then to raise our dissatisfaction by agitation is the life element of the social democratic party, and consequently they cannot have this. In one respect however Bebel's remarks have great value; they show that the leaders of the socialist movement in Germany are quite aware that there is a limit beyond which the patience not only of the German government, but of the German people, would be exhausted. The events of the last year have defined this limit and to that extent these events have doubtless been beneficial.

THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A private letter from Peking dealing with the question of the management of the Peking-Hankow (Ching-Ho) Railway gives the following encouraging account of the line—

During the month of September last the income obtained from transport of passengers and goods amounted to the total sum of \$567,200, odd. Beginning with Jan. 1st, 1906, and ending with the last day of July, 1906, the line made in passengers and goods the total sum of \$3,988,100, odd, from which must be deducted the sum of \$1,509,500, odd, for running expenses, leaving a total net gain of \$2,478,600, odd, for the above-named seven months. Taking this as a basis, the total net gain for the whole year, ending December 31st next will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of four million and a half dollars after deducting expenses. It is, however, fairly believed that with stricter supervision the working of this Railway the daily income should be doubled next year.—*N.C. Daily News*.

Any man who years for success can have it; he has simply to find out what the public wants, and to give it nothing but that. But is it so simple finding that out?

How many women get credit for far more intelligence, far more sympathy, and far more usefulness than they possess merely because they are accessible.—*The Spectator*.

SIR ROBERT HART'S CIRCULAR.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED.

In the "Customs Quarterly Gazette" for July-September 1906, published on November 26th from the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs, the following notification appeared:

Circular No. 1,339.
Inspector-General of Customs.

Peking September 22nd.
Circulars Nos. 1,339 and 1,301 acquainted you with the establishment and opening of a separate and special office to deal with customs affairs.

The Inspector-General, which had hitherto functioned in and under the T'ungli Yamen and Waiwupai was thereon accordingly instructed to report henceforth to, and take its orders from the new department, the Shaiwupai. The two Tach'ien, appointed to control the Shaiwupai, explained to me on two separate occasions, on the 12th and 15th May, that work was to proceed as before, and they now authorize me to circulate this intimation as an order for the information of the Service generally. While the Inspector-General will have the same relations with the Shaiwupai that he had with the Waiwupai and his duties continue to follow the same general lines, Commissioners and port staff will also continue to work just as before, and remain in the same relation to the Inspector-General. Further, saying that this explanation should dispel apprehensions expressed since the appearance of the Customs Edict on the 9th May, the members of the Service are to avoid originating or circulating, whether by mouth or pen, disturbing rumors and hypothetical fears calculated to provoke public comment, and to maintain the dignity of the Chinese Government. The Maritime Customs worked satisfactorily, efficiently, and usefully in the past, and the Chinese Government has been considerate and liberal in its dealings with its foreign employees; it is not intended to change such treatment and efficiency will march hand in hand with its continuance. I may add that this Customs Circular has been submitted to, and approved of, by the Shaiwui Tach'ien before issue.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT HART,
Inspector-General.

To the Commissioners of Customs,
Postal Commissioners,
And Deputy Commissioners in charge of Lixin Collectors.

Shaiwui Tach'ien to Inspector-General (Circular No. 1,339).

"We have to acknowledge your dispatch of the 12th October, stating that in connection with the transfer of Customs control you had received our verbal directions on the 22nd of September to issue instructions, in accordance with the draft submitted, for the information and guidance of the Commissioners of Customs, to the effect that the procedure is to continue in every respect as hitherto, and that, having issued a Circular to the effect that the general information of all officials concerned, you will therefore act accordingly."

30th October, 1906.

GERMANY'S COLONIES.

EXPENSIVE POSSESSIONS.

Two noteworthy signs of the times in Germany are that high officials are becoming sensitive to public criticism, and do not seem to set at naught the right by a direct appeal to the Press. Some weeks ago Herr von Holstein, who earlier in the year had retired from the position of Permanent Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, in consequence of personal differences in that department, replied to attacks made on him in *Die Zukunft* by a long letter to that journal.

It is the Prince of Princes, Hohenzollern-Langenberg. For some time past the German papers have been hounding themselves with conditions under which the late Director of Colonial Affairs look up office, and he now writes to the *Leipziger* to explain the matter. He states that he accepted the position only on receiving an undertaking that the Chancellor should become Secretary of State at the head of an independent department of the Government, and in view of the expenses necessary to provide an establishment fitting such a dignitary, he requested and was granted an advance payment of a portion of his salary. This sum was reimbursed to the Treasury by drafts on his salary as it fell due. The Prince denies that the difference between his intended salary and the actual salary placed at his disposal was made good to him from a fund placed at the Emperor's personal disposition for unforeseen political contingencies, or from any other source. During his company of office he secured nothing beyond the amount voted by the Reichstag.

The papers which venture to comment on this letter express surprise that the Chancellor should have agreed to a condition that he could not fulfil without Parliamentary sanction, which, as a matter of fact, he did not get.

According to the *Dortmunder Zeitung*, the new Colonial Minister, Herr Dernburg, has already formulated a scheme for the administration of the German possessions in South-West Africa. It is said to be his intention to occupy effectively the land for a hundred kilometres on each side of the railway, and to guarantee the lives and property of those who settle within this area. If, however, they stray beyond it, they will do so at their own risk. The occupied territory will be gradually extended. He foresees the necessity of an annual grant to the Colony of thirty million marks (£1,500,000), for the next ten years, and this is exclusive of the cost of the railway extension, and the compensation of Colonials for the loss in the war.

These statements hardly accord with that recently attributed to Herr D. Rumburg, that he had made up the Colonial accounts, and found a balance on the right side. The *Vorwaerts* remarks that if the *Vorwaerts* paper's forecast is accurate, South-West Africa will by 1916 have cost the German Empire nine hundred million marks (£45,000,000), against which it has set off only an annual total trade of eleven million marks (£550,000). Moreover, it must not be forgotten that by far the greater proportion of the war imported are for the equipment of the troops and officials. This while elephant will form one of the principal topics of discussion during what everyone admits will be an exceptionally stormy Reichstag session.

JUST UNPACKED:—

F.P. AND POSTCARD SIZE

F. P. CAMERAS

FITTED WITH

ZEISS ANASTIGMAT TESSAR LENS, F. 6.3.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

LONG HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST LANDED.

SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY
GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES \$32.00

PER CASE 24 " 34.00

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

THE NEW SCHEME CONFIRMED.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on November 27th, as announced in our telegram giving the result. The following are extracts from the report of the proceedings.

The Chairman [Mr. J. Mentice]—Gentlemen, it is now for the gentlemen who moved the resolutions at the last meeting to move their confirmation to-day.

Mr. Taylor said that in his speech at the meeting on the 1st inst. he promised that the committee then formed would make a report on which the shareholders could come to their final decision. He had only to say that a report was eminently satisfactory to the promoters, Mr. Marshall had been chairman of the committee and any further questions could be addressed to him. He had pleasure in moving that the resolutions passed on November 1st at the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders in this company be and are hereby confirmed.

Mr. Cecil Holliway seconded.

Mr. Nielsen said he only wished to ask one or two questions. Mr. Taylor had referred the shareholders to Mr. Marshall, and he desired to ask Mr. Marshall, as agent of the P. & O., Mr. Garmen, as agent for the Chinese Government, Mr. Bridon, as agent of the Mercantile Marine, if they would legally and individually undertake to support this new godown company. Business was business, and he wished to know whether they were prepared to sign a legal agreement (loud laughter) binding them to support the new godown company (cries of "rush," "sit down," and loud laughter). As Mr. Marshall had been put forward as the chairman of this committee he would like him to assure the shareholders of his company's certain support. Otherwise, they might say that they were forced, if they wished to do business as shipping people, to say they were sorry but they would have to go elsewhere. (Roused cheers.)

The Chairman said he thought that the question addressed to Mr. Marshall was a most unfair one. It was entirely out of order. (Applause.) He would leave it to the meeting to decide whether it was in order or not. He ruled it out of order.

On a show of hands the question was almost unanimously against the question and in support of the Chairman's ruling.

Mr. Nielsen said that the question the shareholders had now to decide was a most important one. For himself, and on behalf of those for whom he held proxies, he declared himself strongly in support of the new scheme. The fullest discussion of the matter should be allowed. He only held five shares himself (laughter). He predicted absolute ruination for this scheme. He had gone to some little trouble about the matter and had asked many firms what their action would be in regard to this new godown company. In nearly every instance they said they would advise their connections at home to ship their goods by steamers which landed their cargo to Shanghai. There had been a great deal of discussion on the subject in fifty different kinds of cargo. A godown could possibly be stuffed full, if all the cargo belonged to one consignee. It had to be arranged so that it could be worked, either by coolies or electricity. The shareholders might think it would give them the cubic capacity of their godowns if the superficial area were merely multiplied by nine, but he was going to show them that this was not the case at all. There must be passages between the cargo in order that it could be worked. If they consulted a professional man on the subject they would be told that these passages were involved a loss of space of 30 per cent. If heavy cargo were stored to the height of nine feet it was probable that a good many people would be killed in working it. It was not safe to store on a greater height than seven feet, whether it was worked by coolies or electricity. Then the passages were by no means so clean as appeared from the blocks he had been using. There was what was known as godown people as loss of storage. All the cargo belonging to one firm had to be kept together. It was probably all shapes and sizes and would occupy an enormous space. Nothing else could be piled on the top of this cargo. He would now explain what loss of storage meant. On the western side of the deck the total floor space would be 55,000 sq. ft. It might be piled seven feet high at the most, and he would take seven feet as being the average, though it was the most that could be stored. Multiplying the floor space by seven it would be found that the cubic capacity on that side of the deck would be 455,000 cu. ft. From this 30 per cent had to be deducted for passages ways, and an additional 20 per cent for storage loss. (Loud laughter.) That was 229,000 cu. ft. On the other side the same proportions had to be made, and he would be found that the total cubic capacity of the proposed godown on both sides of the deck would work out at 925,140 cu. ft. There was another question. A bale of yarn occupied about 15 cu. ft. Therefore if all the floors were checked block full of yarn the most that could be stored, and he was then setting the figures too high owing to a miscalculation on

SUFFERED YEARS
WITH ECZEMA

Caused a Loss of over £300 in Wages in Ten Years—Limb Raw as a Piece of Beef—Scalp also Affected—Doctors and Hospitals did no Good.

A TRIPLE CURE BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My eczema has been ten years' standing and it has cost me over £300 in loss of wages. I am a carpenter and joiner by trade. I have been under doctors, and I also attended the skin hospital, but none of them did me any good. When I was at Harley I purchased some of the Cuticura Remedies, and I was working about all the day, not giving my leg a chance, but after purchasing 12 sets of the Cuticura Remedies they cured the eczema in my limb. I also had spots on the scalp, but they are gone now. I have had these some thirty years. My scalp is now all clean. My eczema was on the right limb from the ankle upwards, which was as raw as a piece of beef. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I am afflicted with eczema. Publish this statement for all the world, and let any one write to me and I will reply."

"I also purchased three vials of Cuticura Pills for my wife and they have done her a lot of good. Before taking them she could hardly get out of bed on account of the pain afterwards. She is getting quite fat now and is quite a different woman. I was first advised to try the Cuticura Remedies from a man who lives at Redhill, and whose wife was cured of a bad eczema on the head. No doctors nor hospitals could cure it. After a few applications the whole crust of the head came off and left him a healthy scalp. This man's age was over seventy years. Although I am cured of eczema I shall always have some by me, and use the Cuticura Pills now and then, for I find the Pills keep my head very clear and my appetite good. Chas. Gumbrell, 146 High St., Redgate, England, March 7, and April 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Kind of Eczema, Ulcers, and Acute and Chronic Skin Diseases. Cuticura Remedies, Cuticura Pills, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Ointment. Sold everywhere. Write for free literature. Cuticura Remedies, Cuticura Pills, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Ointment. Sold everywhere. Write for free literature.

Up to the directors' table, and produced several boxes of toy bricks, marbles, soldiers, and other trinkets, with which he proceeded to demonstrate how cargo was stored on each floor. A steamer probably brought in fifty different kinds of cargo. A godown could possibly be stuffed full, if all the cargo belonged to one consignee. It had to be arranged so that it could be worked, either by coolies or electricity. The shareholders might think it would give them the cubic capacity of their godowns if the superficial area were merely multiplied by nine, but he was going to show them that this was not the case at all. There must be passages between the cargo in order that it could be worked. If they consulted a professional man on the subject they would be told that these passages were involved a loss of space of 30 per cent. If heavy cargo were stored to the height of nine feet it was probable that a good many people would be killed in working it. It was not safe to store on a greater height than seven feet, whether it was worked by coolies or electricity. Then the passages were by no means so clean as appeared from the blocks he had been using. There was what was known as godown people as loss of storage. All the cargo belonging to one firm had to be kept together. It was probably all shapes and sizes and would occupy an enormous space. Nothing else could be piled on the top of this cargo. He would now explain what loss of storage meant. On the western side of the deck the total floor space would be 55,000 sq. ft. It might be piled seven feet high at the most, and he would take seven feet as being the average, though it was the most that could be stored. Multiplying the floor space by seven it would be found that the cubic capacity on that side of the deck would be 455,000 cu. ft. From this 30 per cent had to be deducted for passages ways, and an additional 20 per cent for storage loss. (Loud laughter.) That was 229,000 cu. ft. On the other side the same proportions had to be made, and he would be found that the total cubic capacity of the proposed godown on both sides of the deck would work out at 925,140 cu. ft. There was another question. A bale of yarn occupied about 15 cu. ft. Therefore if all the floors were checked block full of yarn the most that could be stored, and he was then setting the figures too high owing to a miscalculation on

(Continued on page 5.)

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PAPER, CODES: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

TWO Single ended or turn tubular MARINE BOILERS by LEE, ANDERSON & Co., 11 feet by 9 feet. In good condition.

Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [2220]

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer, Favoured with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 5th December, at his Sales Room, at No. 8, Queen's Road Central, at 2.30 p.m., A GRAND AND VARIED COLLECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS AND GOODS suitable for Christmas and New Year's Souvenirs.

Comprising:—SATSUMA, CHIRISONE MATKUZU, BRONZE, IVORY AND LACQUERED WARE, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, CUSHIONS AND TABLE COVERS, WALL HANGINGS, KARI-MONOS, CUT VELVET PICTURES, WATER COLOURS, FRAMES, PICTURES, &c., &c.

Terms:—As usual.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [2221]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HATCHING," Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS, LARRAIK & Co.**, General Managers, Hongkong, 3rd December, 1906. [2216]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"YARRA," Captain Seller, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, 10th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to **G. DE CHAMPEAUX**, Agent, Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [2]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"HOHENSTAUFEN," Captain Jager, having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Under-signed and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from wharves.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded under-lying to the contrary by given before TO-DAY. Any Cargo impeding bar discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th Dec. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. **HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE**, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 3rd December, 1906. [2217]

EDUCATIONAL.

LESSONS at the Peak. Mornings only. School now open. Address inquiries to—"BOX 184," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 2nd December, 1906. [2215]

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by a Portuguese Senior Clerk. Mercantile Firm preferred. Good references and experience. Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2193]

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 78.

CHAIN ROCK LIGHT-HOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LIGHT on Chain Rock, Boca Tigra, Canton River, was EXTINGUISHED for the first time at sunset on the 24th November, 1906.

The Illuminating Apparatus is defective, of the 6th order, showing a fixed Red Light.

The Light Tower is situated on Chain Rock, Boca Tigra, and the Light which is elevated 33 feet above ordinary High Water level, should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 7 nautical miles.

The Tower is painted brick-colour.

Lat ... 22° 47' 26" N. Long ... 113° 37' 29" E.

J. HOWELL MAY, Harbour Master.

Approval:—F. J. MAYERS, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Custom House, Canton, 29th November, 1906. [2210]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-signed have received instructions from the Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, to Sell by Public Auction.

On THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1906, at 2 p.m., within his Residence, "Craig Rye," the Peak, THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED—

(All English, Shanghai and Local makes), Comprising:—TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with GLASS OAK and MAHO-GANY CHEST-OF-DRAWERS and CUPBOARDS, DRESSING TABLE with GLASS, TRUNKS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TOILET SETS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLES with ROUND WOOD COVERS, DINING ROOM CHAIRS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD DE-K, EASEL and TEAPOTS, BOOKCASE, CARD TABLES, RATTAN CHAIRS, TABLES and SOFAS, &c., &c.

Also A Large Quantity of PLANTS in POTS, And One GENT'S BICYCLE.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 1st December, 1906. [2212]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY the Public that we are carrying on business as COTTON AND YARN DEALERS at No. 32, Henham Street under the style of SANG CHEONG PAT, and that all contracts for buying and/or selling Cotton and/or Yarn and all other mercantile documents relating to the business of our firm must bear the Chop of our Firm and the Signature of one of the partners whose names are mentioned below, otherwise the firm will not be bound or incur any responsibility thereby.

HO FOOK otherwise HO CHAK SANG. **HO KONG TONG** otherwise HO TAI-SANG. **LO CHEUNG-SHU**, LO SAI-KI.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2195]

NOTICE.

WE have Established Ourselves To-day under the Firm Name **ULDERUP & SCHLUTER**, Hongkong, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and ENGINEERS

T. P. ULDERUP, G. SCHLUTER, Office 1 & 2, Bascofield Arcade, Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1919]

"SAM CHAR" MINE, KWONGSI PROVINCE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency CHEONG, who in the past eighteen months has expended about \$10,000 on Matsels and other Works in connection with the above named SAM CHAR MINE in the Kwan Ynn district of the Province of Kwongsi, and had several times by advertisement in the newspapers publicly invited offers for the property and all the rights therein, has Rescinded the management and transferred all rights and interests in the above named Mine to Messrs. CHAN CHIT TING and HO SZO KI and others who are willing to provide the necessary Capital for the Working of the Mine. Twelve regulations for such transfer have already been drawn up and Mutually Signed by the above named Parties.

It is HEREBY FURTHER NOTIFIED that the Members of the Directories, Committees and the Shareholders in the Wai Hing and Po Hing Companies by whom the Mine has successively been owned, may inspect the regulations and all other particulars of the transfer on application to the YU WO FAR Firm, No. 227, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong, or to the CANTON-AMOI RAILWAY OFFICE, in Tsing Hoi Moon Street, Canton, on any day prior to the 22nd day of this Month, on which date the New Company will commence the management of the said Mine, and no claims and objections on the part of parties interested in the above named Wai Hing and Po Hing Companies can thereafter be entertained.

Signed on behalf of the Shareholders, **PO HING COMPANY**, The 8th day of the 10th Moon, 32nd year of Kwongsi. [2170]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

BRICK and **STONE BUNGALOW**, at the Peak called "THE HAYSTACK" with about 2 Acres of Ground attached. Built on Farm Lots Nos. 61 & 61.

For Particulars, apply to—**D. K. MOSS**, Care of Alex. Ross & Co., 4, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 1st December, 1906. [2203]

FOR SALE.

3 WOODEN LIGHTERS, Length ... 80' 0" Breadth ... 24' 0" Depth ... 9' 3" Capacity ... 320 tons.

Complete for delivery within 5 weeks from this date. Plan, Specification and Particulars from **C. E. WARREN & Co.**, 30, Des Vaux Road, Central, and **HOO CHEONG WO & Co.**, 51 & 52, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong, 6th November, 1906. [2049]

JUST PUBLISHED.

NOW ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中 年十五

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1861 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE TO THE 56th YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3rd YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 37th YEAR OF KWANG SU.

PRICE 32 CASH.

On Sale at the Hongkong "Daily Press" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. [2841]

TO LET

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the Annex, from date; suitable for Offices. Anyone disposed to offer for the same please apply to—

C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [1158]

TO LET

NO. 13, GAGE STREET, 8-Roomed House, with a Godown.

Apply to—**E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO**, 14, Arbuthnot Road, Hongkong, 18th June, 1906. [1270]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**, Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [79]

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSE on Praya East near East Point.

Apply to—**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.**, Hongkong, 27th November, 1906. [2168]

TO LET.

"DURBAR HOUSE" in CAMERON ROAD, Kowloon. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—**SPANISH PROCURATION**, Hongkong, 11th October, 1906. [1892]

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN at East Point close to the Water suitable for the storage of any Cargo.

Apply to—**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.**, Hongkong, 16th October, 1906. [1922]

TO LET.

(EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART).

"THE ACACIAS" and **"THE GROVE,"** having 26 Rooms, with detached Out-Houses and Kitchens, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon.

Well ventilated, with Electric Lights and Dells completely installed.

Apply to—**E. M. HAZELAND**, No. 35, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [1436]

TO LET.

"BROCKHURST," PEAK.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House or Club.

Apply to—**WING-ON**, Contractor, No. 31, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [1436]

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE on MOUNT KELLET, Five Rooms on Rural Building Lot No. 117.

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [1928]

TO LET—AT KOWLOON.

NO. 3, LYEMOON VILLAS, A Five-Roomed House with joint use of Tennis Court. Possession from 15th November next.

Apply to—"LYEMOON," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1927]

TO LET ON LEASE.

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1907.

NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and **14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.**

Apply to—**ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.**, 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1967]

TO LET.

NO. 52, CAINE ROAD.

4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.

Apply to—**SAM WANG CO. LTD.**, 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [2087]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—**LEIGH & ORANGE**, 1, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [501]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOUEX ROAD, Ground Floor, lately vacated by Madam Jay, suitable for Banking or other Offices, including a Strong room and out-houses.

Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**, Hongkong, 8th November, 1906. [2060]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 6, MACDONNELL ROAD, from January, 1907, Six Rooms, Servants' Quarter and Garden; Nice Location. Electric Light installed.

Apply to—"K," Toyo Kisen Kaisha, York Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd December, 1906. [2214]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE GODOWN in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Dry Goods, Opium, etc. Rent \$125 per month free of taxes. Electric Light installed.

Apply to—"B. 163," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 30th November, 1906. [2193]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**, Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [524]

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—**COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT**, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. [180]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Big Iron and Foundry. Cold Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street (1st Street West of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

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WINE MERCHANTS.

GREGOR & CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants. 19, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Boxes and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and **CHILLED SHOT**. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited. **WM. SCHMIDT & CO.**, Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1924]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm. With CHAMBER 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. **SIMMSSEN & CO.**, Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [45]

H. HIPTOOLA & CO.

MILLINERS and **DRAPERS**, 13 and 15, D'Aguiar Street.

HAVE just unpacked a Large Assortment of FANCY WINTER GOODS, LADIES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, and a good Stock of TOYS.

A visit from our kind Customers is solicited. PRICES REDUCED all round in conformity with the rise in Exchange.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [2162]

KWONG TAI LOY.

RATTAN FURNITURE, BAMBOO BLINDS, TENSION CAPTAINS.

JAPANESE and **SHANGHAI** SUN BLINDS, MATTING of all Colours and JAPANESE GOODS of all Descriptions. No. 16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [2188]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Apply to—**WM. PARLANE**, Manager, Hongkong, 16th November, 1901. [147]

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
STERLING RESERVE.....\$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
A. HAUPT, Esq.—Chairman.
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. Dalloch, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson
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H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
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CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—**J. R. M. SMITH**

ACTING MANAGER
Shanghai—**W. ADAMS ORAM**.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND CHANCERY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

H. E. R. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, 17th September, 1906. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, **H. E. R. HUNTER**, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [24]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK) ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (21,250,000)
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund Fl. 1,628,350.18 (213,757)

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1905
217,827,119.

- I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000
- SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
- PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500
- II. FUND FUNDS... 3,384,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. [1349]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 311

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. [1985]

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. 29

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalba, Cubeb, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAU)

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, Steel Drops and Penny Royal.

CHAPOTEAU, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris

1165-2

INTIMATIONS

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE Latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, D'ARQUILLER ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 4th September 1905 [1674]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'ARQUILLER STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1905 1759

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., Ltd., is prepared to supply any Quantity of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag—W. J. W. KEW, Manager, Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 9th August 1905. 1712

JUST RECEIVED

FATHER TUCKER'S XMAS GOODS.

A fine Assortment of XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS POSTCARD ALBUMS MECHANICAL ANIMALS Half-Masks, Art Relief Novelties ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS for Xmas, New Year, Birthday and all occasions. Inspection solicited.

GRACE & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor. Hongkong, 1st December, 1906. 12207

THE "DAILY PRESS."

ILLUSTRATED

TYPHOON

PAMPHLET

CONTAINING A FULL ACCOUNT of the TYPHOON of September 18th, 1906, illustrated by 20 PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

PRICE 50 CENTS CASH.

Copies may be obtained from the Daily Press Office or from the Local Booksellers. Hongkong 28th November, 1906. [2180]

Cunliffe, Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse, PARIS

SECURITIES issued by European Govts and Municipalities offering prospects of immense returns. WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS.

To be purchased for cash or on "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO., being the oldest-established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

1546

SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

(Continued from page 3.)

his own paper, would be 64,252 bales. That was without allowing room for sorting, and the bales, to be stored in this way, would all have to belong to one merchant.

If, in the ordinary course, room for sorting was not allowed there would be trouble with the consignees. A bale of 44 lbs paid nine candelers per month for godown storage, and this worked out at Tls. 5.78.10, and there would have to be a discount of 25 per cent for competition, leaving for the entire storage for a year Tls. 52,941.12. Out of this sum taxes and other expenses would have to be paid, and nothing could be realized or clearance for the Old Dock property. He considered the starting of such a company would be absolutely ruinous.

Dr. Gilbert Reid said that he had not much to say. The facts presented at this meeting agreed with those presented at the former meeting by the promoters. There was no variation. The cubic capacity, the cost, the money required, and the income expected were all the same as in the document presented at the last meeting. Only at the last meeting the dividend was expected to be 14 per cent, the question of paying interest on the debentures having been omitted. Now the dividend was put down at 10 per cent, and 7 per cent was to be paid for debentures. He was not an expert, but he had made comparisons with a company whose property adjusted for storage of the proposed godown company. He referred to the reports of the Yangtze Godown Company, and found that last year they had paid 15 per cent. The profits were Tls. 55,000 and he understood that about half of them came from the wharves. This company had wharf frontage of something like 615 feet, and if the wharf at the Old Dock was allowed the proposed godown company to have on the other side of the river a frontage of about 1,150 ft. If the Yangtze Company made Tls. 27,500 from their wharves, the proposed company might make Tls. 55,000 from theirs. The eight godowns of the Yangtze Company brought in about Tls. 27,500 profit. Two of their godowns were three-storied, and the rest had only one story. He had reckoned half the cubic capacity of the Yangtze godowns to be the same capacity and this worked out at 75,000 cu. ft. According to this statement the payment per cubic foot per month was 13 1/2 p. cent, or four cents per annum. In the report of the proposed company the rate was to be Tls. 4 cents per month, or Tls. 0.09 per annum. The godowns of the Yangtze Company with a storage capacity of 75,000 cu. ft. brought in a profit of Tls. 27,500 per annum. The godown capacity of the proposed company, storing cargo 9 ft. high, was to be 6,300,000 cu. ft. It had been stated, however, that the height to which cargo could be stored was only seven feet. If this were so the cubic capacity of the proposed godowns would be 4,900,000 cu. ft. According to the committee the ground floor would not be used for storing goods and one quarter of the cubic capacity therefore had to be deducted, leaving the total capacity at 3,675,000 cu. ft. Then half had to be deducted from this as proposed 30 per cent for passage ways, and 20 per cent for storage loss, which was practically what the committee reported. The actual net storage capacity of the proposed godowns therefore would be 1,837,500 cu. ft., and calculating on receipts on the same basis as those on which the Yangtze Godown Company paid their dividend of 15 per cent, they paid their dividend of 15 per cent per annum—4 cents per cubic foot per annum—the receipts would be Tls. 75,000. Adding to this the wharfage receipts calculated at Tls. 55,000, the total income of the company would be Tls. 130,000. From this sum Tls. 18,300 had to be deducted for interest and Tls. 18,300 had to be left to pay to the shareholders. Now it had to be remembered that the business of these godowns had been unusually favourable for the past two years. The godowns had been crowded and higher rates were therefore charged. Merchants were therefore anxious to find other godowns at lower rates. But what was wanted was not more godowns in Shanghai, but a change of the status of these goods to all parts of China. Goods were at present stored here in such large quantities owing to the American boycott and the state of trade in Manchuria. He had shown what the proposed company might make on the same basis as the Yangtze Godown Company, and it might be said that only a few experts really knew anything about the matter. Architects and engineers might prepare plans and facts, but the shareholders could utilize them, whether they were merchants or persons. It did not seem possible that in years to come the proposed company would make half as much as the company with which he had been making comparisons. He was opposed to the scheme on the simple ground that it had originated with some of the shareholders, and not with the directors, who were elected to manage the company. Now blood had been brought in, and there were now capable and experienced men on the Board to look after the shareholders' interests. The directors had not supported the scheme, but merely told the shareholders to decide for themselves. Then there was the legal aspect of the matter. He referred to the Articles of Association, and submitted that it was not legal to make shareholders in the Dock Company part with a portion of their shares for a share in another company in which they were not interested. According to the Articles of Association the Dock company could carry on a godown business. If some people wanted to start a godown company they had a perfect right to do so, but they had no right to compel shareholders in the Dock and Engineering Company to take Tls. 25 share in a company in which they had no interest and did not wish to speculate. He was perfectly satisfied, though times were hard and the dividends small, to keep his shares where they were, and he was quite willing too for the directors to spend money in improving the company's property. But he was not willing and did not propose to turn over Tls. 25 of his shares to this new company. As a shareholder of the Dock Company he thought it would be a very good thing to sell the Old Dock property for Tls. 1,380,000. As a shareholder in the proposed new company he had his doubts. On the one side he thought it was all right to sell, and on the other he would turn and say, if it was suggested that he should buy "no can do." (Laughter.) The directors, he thought, might be taken up with a fine prospect of getting the whole of Old Dock property into the holders' hands within a few years. Therefore he was not going into this new scheme. He had had all the speculation he wanted, and did not intend to have any more. He suspected that his scheme originally came from the colossal brain of Mr. Taylor. (Laughter.) It might be a good scheme, but over men had equal rights, and speaking as a person he was a pessimist, an agnostic and an anti-lover where this scheme was concerned. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Nielsen said he had one more question to ask. He had received a letter from a friend which contained the following passage. He did not know whether the statements there made were true. They might be all nonsense, and if the promoters said there was nothing in them

he would take their word. Unless they did so, he, and he thought the rest of the shareholders too, would draw his own conclusions from the answer. The extract was:

"The promoters of the new scheme, and afterwards their Committee, have approached the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with a view to take up their debentures, and the bank expressed willingness to take the entire issue, if, on investigation it found prospects satisfactory."

Note: The bank, an independent and disinterested authority, with every desire to help, has, on careful investigation found their figures and conclusions absolutely trustworthy. That the prospects of the new Company are the firmest, and that it would not be safe for the bank to risk its money on such a wildcat proposition."

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I put it to Mr. Marshall and the rest of the Committee whether they will say this statement. If they deny it, there is no more to be said about it; on the other hand, if they do not contradict this statement, for one, and I dare say the majority of you gentlemen, will draw your own conclusion.

Mr. Marshall said that he would briefly reply to the remarks made with regard to the Committee's report. With regard to Mr. Nielsen's remarks as to the distance from Shanghai to the Pootung property he would only say that several other companies were nearly as far away, and when the tramway was running to the Pootung, the property would be as accessible, and the property would not be so inaccessible. Mr. Nielsen had referred to the capacity of the proposed godowns. The Committee had before them plans which were drawn to scale by Messrs. Scott and Carter and R. B. Moorhead. These plans showed that the figures given at the last meeting were correct. He did not intend to go fully into Mr. Nielsen's point, but he might say that the allowance for loss of storage of 50 per cent was a very fair one, and if the report of the committee was referred to it would be seen that half of the cubic capacity of the godowns had been deducted. Mr. Reid had referred to the dividend of the new company, and if the shareholders referred to the report of the committee it would be seen that the figures given there were the same as those mentioned by Mr. Taylor at the last meeting. The Committee considered that a dividend of 10 per cent was all the Company would want to pay in the first instance that was what was put down, therefore, and it left a balance of Tls. 6,500, or nearly another 5 per cent. He noticed that all who had opposed this scheme had invariably mislaid the shareholders with regard to the figures. Dr. Reid had mentioned nothing about this balance.

Dr. Reid said he was quite willing to admit it was down.

Mr. Marshall said he accepted Dr. Reid's apology. The Committee had not had time since the last meeting to arrange about the debenture issue, and did not consider they had had sufficient time to make a definite report on the matter. It must remain open until they had had more time to consider the matter, and he had no doubt that the debenture money would be found when required. (Applause.) He only wished to say with regard to the debentures that all the money would be required at once. Tls. 8,000 per month was all the architects estimated would be required. Until the resolution before the meeting was passed it was impossible for the Committee to do much more than to say that the resolution would do with it in the best way they could.

Mr. H. Koswick said that the position had been chiefly discussed from the point of view of the proposed company. As they knew he was very much interested in what companies, and he did not propose to enlighten his hearers on any subject connected with their business. He was present as a shareholder in the Dock Company. He thought the meeting had lost sight of their interest as Dock shareholders. The dividends paid by the Dock had not been such as they would have liked to have seen, and they would not be good in future unless the capital were reduced. They had lost the means of reducing the capital of their company by getting rid of some of the property they now had. If this property were sold they would be able to reduce their capital. Thereby the earning of the Dock Company would not be decreased, and they would have less capital to pay interest on. He did not speak thus because he feared competition. Shanghai was increasing in size and the present godown companies could not expect to retain a monopoly. At first the proposal was that those who preferred their Tls. 25 in cash should have their Tls. 25 in cash, and he then thought the scheme an exceedingly good one. Unfortunately it had not materialized, and they were now placed in the position of having to vote one way or the other. It was a question whether they were prepared to take an interest in a problematical scheme and accept Tls. 25 on paper, when they might do better by selling their Tls. 15 or even Tls. 10 in cash. The scheme had been discussed entirely from the shareholders' point of view, and he wanted them to consider it from the point of view of shareholders in the Dock Company.

Mr. Nielsen said that Mr. Marshall had stated the Committee had allowed fifty per cent from the cubic capacity of the godowns. That was not the point. The deduction should have been 50 per cent from the storage capacity, which was a very different thing. They must remember that it was from the storage capacity that they had to deduct 50 per cent.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that no amendment had been proposed and put the resolution, proposed by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Holliday, as follows:

That the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of this company held on the 1st of November last be and are hereby confirmed.

On a show of hands the resolution was declared carried by 38 to 23.

Mr. Taylor—The majority seems rather narrow; it might be more satisfactory if we had a poll.

Dr. Reid—I second the motion.

Mr. Taylor—I demand it.

The Chairman—I have the right to appoint one scrutineer. I appoint Mr. Brodie Clerk.

Mr. Taylor—I have the right to appoint the other.

Mr. Taylor—I appoint Mr. F. H. Reid.

The Chairman announced the result of the poll to be:

In favour of the resolution 23,238 shares. Against... 2,723

Majority for... 20,515

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Powder. Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

731

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

November, 20th 1906.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTTER MARKET.

Butter, 1 lb. 20

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP.	SUMATRA Capt. E. W. Bruce	About 5th December	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 8th December	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via Usual Ports	DEVANHA Capt. T. H. Hild, R.N.R.	Noon, 15th December	See Special of Call.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 4th December.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 4th December.
SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	On 5th December.
YOKOHAMA and KODE	"NANCHANG"	On 6th December.
	"CHANGSHA"	On 13th December.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
* ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. S. Ito	WEDNESDAY, 5th Dec., at DAYLIGHT.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP
"MACEDONIA,"
10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.
WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,
ON
SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,
AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 FIRST AND £42 SECOND SALOON,
To LONDON—£65 FIRST AND £44 SECOND SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STREAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STAMERS	SAILING DATES.
BUELOW	WEDNESDAY 1906
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 1907
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 1907
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 1907
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 1907
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 1907
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 1907
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 1907
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 1907
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 1907
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 1907
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 1907

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of DECEMBER, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship
"BUELOW," Captain Formes, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 3rd Dec. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 4th Dec., and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 4th Dec.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamship has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	261 0 0	242 0 0	222 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0
AND HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar
and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers'
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.
INTERMEDIATE PORTS OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:
Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STAMERS	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3302 tons ... TUESDAY, 11th Dec.
SANDAKAN	1733 tons ... TUESDAY, 8th Jan.
MANILA	1730 tons ... TUESDAY, 5th Feb.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th DECEMBER, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND,"
Captain Lenz, with Mail, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
TO NEW GUINEA	\$23.00	\$13.00	\$8.00
TO BRISBANE	\$23.00	\$13.00	\$8.00
TO SYDNEY	\$23.00	\$13.00	\$8.00
TO MELBOURNE	\$24.10	\$14.10	\$9.10
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$50.00	\$30.00
TO KOBÉ	\$85.00	\$55.00	\$35.00
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBÉ	\$140.00	\$100.00	\$60.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of the N.D.L.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" ... Wednesday, 5th Dec.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA "SEYDLITZ" ... Wednesday, 19th Dec.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co. & O.S.S. Co.,
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

To London via Plymouth or Southampton 1st Class 62. 0. 0.
To Bremen 63. 10. 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg 65. 0. 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar 65. 0. 0.

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the
day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELOHRS & CO., AGENTS.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY
BY THE
MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.
CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.
CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

For PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELOHRS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 days Across the Pacific to the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	THURSDAY, 20th Dec.	7th Jan.
"TARTAR" 4,425	WEDNESDAY, 9th Jan.	2nd Feb.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	4th Feb.
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	16th Feb.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000	THURSDAY, 14th Feb.	4th Mar.
"ATHENIAN" 3,882	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb.	10th Mar.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships
and 29½ days from HONGKONG.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260; via New York 252.
Intermediate on Steamers 240; " " 242.
and 1st Class Railways, " " 240.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China
and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Polder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

SABANG BAY COALING STATION.

POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.
General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.
Coaling Agents—HALL BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.

Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and
to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.
No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY AND NIGHT.
Fresh Water and Ice, Ship's Stores and Provisions at Moderate Prices.
Elastic Dock available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons' displacement and workshop
fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
YORK BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ACARA, British str., 3,174, A. Smith, 23rd
November—New York 29th Sept., Case Oil.
—Standard Oil Co.
BELLEROPHON, British str., 5,727, T. Bartlett,
1st December—Shanghai 28th November,
General—Butterfield & Swire.
BOURBON, French str., 390, Le Bail, 30th Nov.
—Saigon 27th Nov., General—Chinese.
CAIRO, Norwegian str., 3,811, J. Larsen, 29th
Nov.—Saigon 18th Nov., Molais and
Sugar—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
CANTON MARU, Japanese str., 1,907, S. Hirai,
30th Nov.—Saigon 22nd Nov., Rice and
Flour—Chinese.
CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,103, J. J. Jensen,
29th Nov.—Bangkok 19th Nov., Rice—
Jensen & Co.
CORPUS, British str., 2,744, A. Dixon, 27th
November—San Francisco 30th Oct., Mails
and General—O. & O. S. Co.
CHIANLYN, British str., 2,330, W. E. Steele, 2nd
December—Chefoo 27th November—Gibb,
Livingston & Co.
DAGRO, Norwegian str., 788, S. Stensen, 30th
November—Mojji 24th November, Coal—
Order.
DERBYSHIRE, British str., 1,363, J. Jenkins, 23rd
November—Saigon 17th Nov., General—
Chinese.
DEVAWONGSE, German str., 1,057, T. V. Erwin,
2nd Dec.—Bangkok and Swatow 1st Dec.,
Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
DRUPAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 22nd
November—Saigon 18th November, Rice—
Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,039, H.
Fyba, 18th Nov.—Vancouver 30th Oct.,
Mails and General—O. & O. S. Co.
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,227, H. Smale, 30th,
Nov.—Chefoo 24th November, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
FUKUSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,090, T. Ito,
30th Nov.—Amoy and Swatow 29th Nov.,
General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
HARTMAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Beach, 1st
December—Coast Ports via Swatow 3 1/2
Nov., General—Douglas Larnach & Co.
HANGHONG, British str., 997, Mawley, 25th
November—Chinking 24th Nov., General—
Butterfield & Swire.
HANGSANG, British str., 1,356, Spencer Wilds,
27th Nov.—Shanghai via Swatow 23rd Nov.,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HANTANG, British str., 1,207, H. Trowbridge,
29th Nov.—Chefoo 24th Nov., General—
Butterfield & Swire.
HINSHANG, British str., 1,538, W. J. Davies,
19th Nov.—Wanghai 14th Nov., General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HONETAPPE, German str., 4,075, F. Jaeger,
2nd Dec.—Singapore 20th Nov., General—
Hamburg-America Linie.
HOIHOW, British str., 394, W. P. Beymer, 2nd
December—Chefoo 29th Nov., Beans, etc.—
Butterfield & Swire.
JACOB DIERCKHOFSE, German str., 623, Hank,
27th Nov.—Kwang-chow-wa 24th Nov.,
and Macao 27th, General—Jensen & Co.
KAIFONG, British str., 686, E. Finlayson, 28th
November—Cebu and Iloilo 24th Nov.,
General—Butterfield & Swire.
KARIN, Swedish str., 638, G. Pottersson, 29th
November—Hoihow 28th Nov., General—
Chinese.
KOHSHICHANG, German str., 1,173, C. Rosinsky,
16th Nov.—Bangkok 8th Nov., Rice—
Butterfield & Swire.
KOWLOON, German str., 2,324, H. Stehr, 24th
Nov.—Amoy (Bangkok) 15th Nov., Rice
and General—Jensen & Co.
LAERTEN, British str., 1,344, J. B. Jackson, 22nd
November—Saigon 16th Nov., General—
Chinese.
LAISANG, British str., 3,460, P. M. B. Lake,
27th Nov.—Calcutta 10th Nov. and Straits
20th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LANDSAT SCHIFFE, German str., 1,012, H.
Grunz, 19th Nov.—Mojji 4th Nov., Coal—
Jensen & Co.
LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,215, Harder, 29th
Nov.—Tientsin, Chefoo and Wanghai
24th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.
LOYAL, German str., 1,237, Fr. Natus, 21st
November—Bangkok 9th Nov., Rice and
General—Sander Wieler & Co.
LYDA, German str., 2,734, Meyer, 30th Nov.—
Newchwang and Chefoo 25th Nov., Beans
and General—Jensen & Co.

DAVID CORSE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILER
LONG FLAK
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPULING
ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & CO.,
Sole Agents.

